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TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1958

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Fly the Finest... FLY TWA TRANS WORLD AIRLINES

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

IN Russia they launch a bigger and better Sputnik, and in South America they throw stones, eggs and other missiles at the U.S. Vice-President during the course of his goodwill tour. In Lebanon the anti-Western elements riot and subvert and bring the Government into great jeopardy, while Indonesia, beset by rebels, looks eastward. It is a world picture in which the violence breeding on every side takes on a pattern of angry impatience. President Eisenhower commenting at a press conference on the current waves of disorder, said that it was difficult to make accusations that the demonstrations were Communist-inspired; the Communists were in the habit of trying to exploit and assume leadership of any unrest that was latent or developing.

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THE caution of the American President was justified. It is taking too facile a view of world politics, and dangerous to boot, automatically to blame all unrest which displeases us on the Communists. One can, perhaps, go further in this reassessment. One begins to wonder, at last, whether we should not stop thinking of world tensions in terms of East-West ideological conflicts alone and start using a simpler definition, albeit by no means a new one. The essential division of mankind would seem to be more explicable in terms of the fed and the hungry — a less elegant variation of the old connotation of the "haves" and "have-nots." When we begin to examine the situation from this point of view, the murk lightens a little. It is still only a little less true today than it was before World War II that something like 70 per cent of the world's population is literally hungry, while the rest have more than they need for their sustenance. This unpleasant lack of equilibrium was created and maintained by what is still called colonialism. It was always that, but only since World War II have the "colonialized" found out what it means. That they have become conscious of this is no doubt due to the influence of direct Communist teaching and agitation; especially to the revolution in China. But it was preceded by the benevolent acts of some of the Colonial powers themselves. The British Colonial Office for nearly two generations had been taking colonial students to its universities, training them in Western ways of thought and organisation and then letting them go back to their country to be subject to the humiliations of the petty snobbery of British officialdom on the spot.

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TODAY the West is trying by aid programmes of various sorts to fight the influence of Communist teachings, which appeal to the hungry and the underprivileged who have not yet been disillusioned because Russia's colonial regime has still to reach them. It is also pinning its faith on the ideological programme of democracy as opposed to the ruthless nature of the Communist way of life. But one begins to wonder about the effectiveness of this latter method; it may even defeat its own purpose. The young intellectuals in charge of the imminent revolutions in the hungry lands are not really concerned with which ideology has the best spiritual or even logical and philosophical foundations. They only know one thing: they have to discover, and discover quickly, what technique will work best to get their people fed. The more the West tells them that Communists are ruthless, dragoon their people, are quite careless of human life in their inexorable drive towards their objective on the way to which they take no account of such spiritual and intangible values as freedom, the more they might be inclined to think that this is just what they want. One has to remember that in Asia and Africa, where the expectation of life is in general well below 30 and where disease is rampant, the tendency to be ruthless has fewer checks than in the West.

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THE Asians and Africans — that is to say, by a rough equation, the hungry — are therefore not very interested in the conflict of the ideologies. They will be impressed by technique. The Russians have already shot three Sputniks into outer space, each one bigger and more elaborate than the last. Therefore the feeling is that they represent an address where more can be learned. Even the American explanation that the Russians can dragoon all the talent they require into making Sputniks, if they wish so, because they have an authoritarian regime does not avail. This is a virtue rather than a fault in the eyes of the impatient new leaders of the world of the hungry. And if the Americans claim, as they have a full right to do, that they have given to the hungry of Europe the hope of a new and fuller life and generous aid to fulfil it, all this achieves is jealousy; because they have done precisely that. It's a mad world, my masters.

Tel Aviv, May 20.

Chamoun May Agree To Forgo 2nd Term

TRIPOLI, Monday (UP). — An uneasy truce reigned in this port city tonight—but not a shot has been fired in 24 hours. The city which led the revolt against the pro-Western Beirut regime was quiet and leaders of both sides agreed that heavy casualty reports issued in Beirut were "vastly exaggerated."

They said the reports of casualties — which had ranged up to 120 dead in shooting which commenced on Saturday night — were drastically revised downward to a maximum of eight dead in firing that broke off late yesterday.

There were new reports from diplomats in Beirut indicating that pressure for a settlement might be building up. The diplomats said that commercial interests, tired of watching business run at half speed, might press President Chamoun into giving up his idea of amending the constitution to stand for a second term.

But the diplomatic assessment was hedged with a caution that Chamoun has given no sign of wanting to give up his idea just yet.

There also were reports that the Army Commander-in-Chief, Major-Gen. Fuad Shehab, would continue to enforce Beirut's curfew rigidly in the hope that the restrictions on civilians there would force the politicians — Government or opposition — to seek some sort of agreement.

The leader of the opposition for all of the north, Rashid Karameh, said that the death toll for 11 days of fighting was between 26 and 40. Naim Ayesh, Governor of the area, set his estimate of the total killed in the same period at 25 dead and 20 wounded. There was no sign of major damage.

The general strike called by the opposition seemed totally effective here. Unlike Beirut, where more than 50 per cent of the shops were open, not a shutter was lifted nor a door unlocked in Tripoli's downtown business area.

The Tripoli situation as seen on the spot was in marked contrast to reports — official and semi-official — circulating in the capital.

Four Western reporters were permitted into this area today for the first time by special permission of Karameh. On every corner and in most shops there were pictures of United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

Saeb Salem, another opposition leader, freely admitted today that his partisans are buying arms from Syria. But he said in an interview that the arms purchases were "strictly private" and did not imply United Arab Republic backing for the uprising.

A time bomb killed a man and injured 20 persons, mostly women, in a crowded vegetable market off Beirut's Central Square today. Police arrested scores of men. The Cabinet met this morning to discuss the situation.

West Sees Beirut Regime in Control

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The State Department said today it believed that the Lebanese Government could maintain order in the present situation in that country.

In London, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd said he believed the Lebanese Government would be able to discharge its responsibilities for protecting British and other foreign interests. But the British Government was taking "routine precautions," he told questioners in the Commons.

Mr. Lloyd said the Government had recently consulted the U.S. and France, the other signatories of the Tripartite Declaration of May, 1950 (for maintaining peace and stability in the Middle East). "We are all agreed it remains valid as a declaration of policy. The situation does not at present seem to be of the sort that the Tripartite Declaration is designed to meet," he added.

He said there was much to be said for referring the situation to the U.N. Security Council. This was primarily a question for the Lebanese Government, but he was having discussions on this matter now.

British warships are steaming into the eastern Mediterranean to be ready, if necessary, to evacuate British nationals from the Lebanon. To facilitate this move, NATO exercises from today had been switched from the western Mediterranean to the east.

The first of 40 U.S. Air Force C-124 aircraft dispatched from the U.S. to bases in Western Europe, have arrived in West Germany. If needed, they will be used to evacuate Americans from the Lebanon.

Iraq-Jordan Union Gov't Installed

The Arab Union's first Cabinet, headed by the veteran Iraqi statesman, Nuri Said, was installed and sworn in yesterday before King Faisal in Baghdad. Deputy Premier is Ibrahim Hashem, former Premier of Jordan.

Under the revised system of government, Iraq and Jordan will merge their Defence and Foreign Ministries and their armies within a week. Some civil servants will join the Union Government, and the titles of some senior Iraqi and Jordan Army officers will be changed.

A Supreme Defence Council representing the Joint Command of the Arab Union Army will be established shortly, and the branches of the Union's Foreign Ministry will be set up in Amman and Baghdad. These branches will be headed by an Under-Secretary, and will have direct contact with the Union's Foreign Ministry, which will direct the foreign policy of both countries.

Foreign diplomats will submit their credentials to the Union's President, King Faisal.

The Union Cabinet list, apart from Nuri and Hashem, includes:

Tewfik Suweidi of Iraq — Foreign Affairs; Khalousi Kheiry of Jordan — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; Ibrahim Toukan of Jordan — Defence; Gen. Sami Fatah of Iraq — Minister of State for Defence; Abdul Karim Idris of Iraq — Finance.

Baghdad and Amman will alternate as the capital of the federated state, with the former being the capital for the first six months.

(ANA, Reuter)

Hussein Bids Saudi Troops Farewell

King Hussein yesterday paid a farewell visit to the Saudi Arabian troops stationed in Jordan for the last two years on the occasion of their return home, Amman Radio reported. The Saudi commander and the Jordan King exchanged speeches.

48 Injured in Lisbon Election Rally

LISBON, Monday (Reuter). — Forty-eight persons, including 12 police, were injured during a presidential election rally last night in which a crowd stoned police, and shots were fired on both sides.

Tanks were later concentrated at the scene of the rally where demonstrators shouted slogans in favour of Gen. Umberto Delgado, opposition presidential candidate at the election on June 8. Hospital authorities said there were five persons with bullet wounds among the injured civilians.

The demonstration began when police sealed off a part of the city where the general was to speak, and would allow no one to pass but those carrying invitations to the meeting. At times the police fired machineguns into the air to deter the demonstrators.

Ronald Coleman Dead at 67

SANTA BARBARA, California, Monday (UP). — British-born actor Ronald Coleman, 67, whose career spanned three decades of American and English stages and brought him fame as the star of some 100 motion pictures, died today at his guest ranch here, where he lived with his wife and 13-year-old daughter.

The white-haired and handsome Coleman had been hospitalized last year at St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica for treatment of a lung ailment.

Changes in Knesset During Recess

Knesset Members returned from their recess yesterday to find that a few changes had been made.

The President's Box has been moved to the extreme left of the balcony (facing the Speaker).

The Government officials' bench has been moved from the right side of the Chamber to the left.

Journalists will now enter the press box through the Knesset courtyard, instead of walking up through the balcony and then down. Some renovations have also been made in the press box itself.

Yesterday's session was opened by Deputy Speaker Nahum Nir, Speaker Yosef Sprinzak and the other members of the Knesset delegation to Holland not yet having returned.

Higher Education Bill in Knesset

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The summer term of the Knesset opened yesterday afternoon with the first reading of the Bill on the Council for Higher Education, presented by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne.

The bill provides for the establishment of a Council for Higher Education, which shall be "the national institution for matters of higher education in the State and shall perform the functions imposed on it under this law."

The Council is to consist of 16 members, including the Minister of Education (chairman), three members proposed by the Government, and 12 members eminent in the ... world, who will also be proposed by the Government. (Beginning with the second Council, the appointment of these 12 will be made only after consultation with th... recognized institutions of higher learning.)

The Council is entitled, subject to approval of the Government, to grant recognition to institutions of higher learning or to withdraw recognition. It may also set up rules for recognition.

Another section gives the Council the right to make suggestions about the participation of the State in the budgets of recognized institutions.

The Council is also authorized to recognize academic degrees and to issue regulations under which it will grant such recognition.

Mr. Aranne, who preceded his remarks with a brief eulogy of the poet Ya'acov Fichman, pointed out that while the term of office of the Council was five years, the first Council would serve for only two years, and consultation with higher institutions of learning is not required for the appointment of the 12 "non-government" members of the first Council.

The Minister said that there was need for a national authority in the field of higher education and research, and that this bill should serve as the first step. Later on, there would be room for a law looking to coordination of the various institutions of higher learning.

In the debate, the principal objection expressed was for the inclusion of specific criteria to guide the Council in determining whether to grant recognition to a given institution. Criticism was also made of the fact that the Council's functions are vaguely worded.

Mrs. Shoshana Persitz (General Zionist), chairman of the Knesset Education Com-

(Cont. on Page 3, — Col. 7)

400 Hadassah Pilgrims Sail from New York

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — A Hadassah pilgrimage sailed for Israel aboard the s.s. Jerusalem today to participate for two weeks in a series of Tenth Anniversary events.

Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, a former National President of Hadassah, who is leading the pilgrimage, noted that with 400 participants — Hadassah leaders and members from all parts of the U.S. — it is the largest group of leading American Zionists ever to leave for Israel at one time from this country.

Among the dignitaries seeing the pilgrimage off at the pier were former Senator Herbert Lehman, General Chairman of the American Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebrations, and Ambassador Abba Eban.

British Policy On Cyprus Now 'Almost' Ready

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — Britain's policy for Cyprus is "almost completed," and will be announced before June 17, Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd said today.

He told the Commons that before details could be disclosed, diplomatic discussions had to be finished with "interested governments." He meant Greece and Turkey.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd recalled that the Government had been reviewing for several months the problem of Cyprus where the Greek Cypriot majority for three years had agitated violently for union with Greece. The Turkish Cypriot minority is demanding partition of the island.

The Colonial Secretary said the Government had recently been in close consultation with the Governor of Cyprus, Sir Hugh Foot, now in London, and the British Ambassadors to Greece and Turkey, who also came to London for the talks. He said a full statement on the future of the island would be postponed until after Parliament's recess, which starts at the end of this week and lasts a fortnight.

ARRESTS IN MALTA

VALLETTA, Malta, Monday (Reuter). — Two Ministers in the former Labour Government of Mr. Dom Mintoff have been arrested and charged with intimidation, it was announced tonight.

De Gaulle Ready to Assume Power by Parliamentary Means

French Gov't Clamps Censorship On News Referring to Algeria

PARIS, Monday. — The Government announced tonight that all news dispatches "referring to Algeria" sent from France will be subjected to censorship starting from midnight tonight.

The Ministry of Information stated: "On account of the existence in Algiers of a controlled information system, the Minister of Information and the Minister of Interior have organized in the news agencies a control of dispatches concerning Algeria, especially those originating in Algeria."

The Pflimlin Government, meanwhile, scheduled another Cabinet meeting for tomorrow morning.

There were no demonstrations today during Gen. de Gaulle's press conference. But before he had finished speaking, his opponents unleashed a campaign of industrial counter-attack. As a warning of what they could do if the Gaullists attempted a revolt by force, Communist-led labour unions staged a lightning two-hour strike at 3 p.m., the moment de Gaulle started speaking.

In Eastern France, 16 Air Force jet fighters staged a demonstration, flying over the cities of Metz and Strasbourg in formation representing the Cross of Lorraine, symbol of de Gaulle's Free French movement in World War II.

Gen. de Gaulle seemed to indicate that the next move now lies with Parliament and the political parties whose regime he once again scornfully rejected. But neither the Government, nor the left wing parties nor organized labour gave any hint that they were likely to bow to de Gaulle.

Vice-Premier Guy Mollet, leader of the Socialists, declared, "The Government will continue its action calmly. It enjoys a parliamentary majority that seldom has been so large. Far from being frittered away, it is likely to be still further increased."

M. Mollet's Socialists at once called a meeting of their Steering Committee to discuss the significance of the General's words.

An official announcement said:

"The Socialist Party notes that Gen. de Gaulle demanded that powers should be conferred on him by exceptional procedures to be fixed by himself and that he has rejected the Republic's constitution. The Socialist Party is confident that the Government will maintain order and legality, resist all pressures and maintain national unity within the framework of the Republic."

The Communists were more violent in their reaction. Their Politbureau charged that de Gaulle "confirmed that he is the leader of the extremists, the inspirer and the director of the plot of the Algiers rebels."

(UP, Reuter)

Algerian Rebels Offered Pardon

ALGIERS, Monday (Reuter). — Gen. Raoul Salan, French Commander in Chief in Algeria, tonight offered a pardon to Algerian insurgents who agreed to surrender.

In Tunis, the Algerian insurgent National Liberation Front (FLN) alleged that Moslems who had demonstrated in favour of the Committee of Public Safety in Algiers had been brought there by force in army lorries.

Lauds Algiers 'People's Rising'

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Monday. — The door is open for the assumption of power by Gen. Charles de Gaulle by parliamentary means, after his historic press conference which attracted 3,000 international newspapermen, and on which the eyes not only of France and Algeria, but of the world were focused.

The former Free French leader strongly supported the "people's rising" in Algeria.

In terms which he described as "perfectly clear," Gen. de Gaulle stated he was prepared to take over power as head of the Government of the Republic from the legal authorities in whom the powers of the Republic are vested—he used the phrase "to whom the powers of the Republic have been delegated," which was presumably a reference to the nation's elected representatives.

Special Procedure

Asked what was his response to a question raised in Parliament on Friday as to whether de Gaulle was willing to present himself to the National Assembly for investiture and accept its verdict in accordance with the Constitution, the General qualified his affirmative answer with reservations: "It is certain that if de Gaulle (at this point he spoke of himself in the third person) was to find himself delegated to assume exceptional powers for an exceptional moment by routine ritual and procedure, with which ritual everybody is already fed up, it would not do. It would be necessary to adopt exceptional procedure for my investiture by the National Assembly.

"When substantive agreement is reached, procedure is a secondary matter. If the legitimate authorities of the Republic call upon me, then no doubt procedure can be arranged."

Supports Republic

Gen. de Gaulle, who was as relaxed as his stern character will permit and who raised several gusts of laughter with his dry humour, waxed passionate when he refuted with all vehemence at his command the suggestion that he intended or desired to suppress Republican liberties. He recalled at great length his past record as restorer of the Republican parliamentary regime after the liberation of France and ridiculed the idea that a man of his age—he is 67—has personal dictatorial ambitions. He flatly denied he would curb trade union or other workers' rights. He steered clear of condemnation of the Communists or any other party, at the same time harshly denouncing the "confusion of the present system of impotent rule by parties" which made it impossible even for "men of worth" to govern effectively.

He himself had resigned from the Government in 1946 precisely because he had been prevented from governing. Gen. de Gaulle paid a handsome personal tribute to M. Guy Mollet, which aroused considerable comment and was interpreted as a bid to include the Socialist leader in a future Gaullist government.

Gen. de Gaulle also approvingly cited the recent declaration of "my friend" M. Robert Lacoste (former Minister for Algeria) that a "diplomatic Dien Bien Phu" in Algeria was in the making through foreign loyalists.

The General had nothing but praise for the people and Army in Algeria whose rising sprang from "understandable anguish and fear of impending calamity," and lauded current France-Moslem fraternization as "a magnificent spectacle."

He spoke of the shouts of Algerian crowds — "Vive de Gaulle!" — as "a sign of their resolve to preserve unity with metropolitan France, and implicitly but frankly welcomed their demonstrations as a means of strengthening his own hand.

Gen. de Gaulle said that he saw himself as arbitrator between metropolitan France and Algeria. He attributed ultimate responsibility for the Algerian rising to the effete system of party rule which brought the country to the brink of an abyss.

Optimistic on Future

Gen. de Gaulle finally expressed optimism as to the future of France, which holds many trumps, including Sahara oil, but warned it was essential "to make haste" to surmount the current grave crisis.

While declining to elaborate on Algerian policy, his repeated references to "associated peoples" gave a definite impression that he envisages a liberal programme.

Now that de Gaulle has spoken, and unexpectedly at considerable length, the next move rests with the Government and Parliament. The widespread feeling is they may come to terms with de Gaulle on a basis safeguarding the democratic regime for the future after solution of the most pressing national problems. Neither the parliamentarians nor the mass of the French people want the alternatives of Algerian secession or civil war.

The will to domestic peace is reflected in the nation-wide calm, which is not to be confounded with apathy.

Police forces massively arrayed at strategic points of the city — 35,000 have been mobilized — are idle and journalists emerging from the press conference were stopped by gendarmes only to be asked anxiously what de Gaulle had said.

IKE SEES G.O.P. CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower discussed developments in France, Algeria and Lebanon with Republican leaders of Congress at a White House conference today.

Tunis Says Six Soldiers Abducted

TUNIS Monday (Reuter). — French armoured vehicles from the French Army post of Romada in southern Tunisia yesterday kidnapped six Tunisian soldiers from a frontier post, the Government said tonight. They were later released after "intervention" by the Tunisian army.

Tunisian troops were standing by along the frontier as movements of French troops in the border area on the Algerian side had been observed.

Panama Students Riot, Canal Border Closed

PANAMA CITY, Monday (UP). — Three thousand rock-throwing high school students, including girls, clashed with National Guard troops today in a protest march on the presidential palace, which caused U.S. authorities to seal off a section of the Canal Zone boundary.

Panama guardsmen used tear gas to block the demonstrators from President Ernesto de la Guardia's offices.

The students staged the march to protest the alleged failure of the Government to improve school facilities during the recent dry-season vacation.

(Editorial and Pictures—Page 4)

Two Generals leading the Algerian "revolt" are pictured here saluting the colours in Algiers. They are French Commander-in-Chief General Raoul Salan, right, and Paratroop General Jacques Massu (in beret), Commander of the Algiers region.

Express Photo

Nuclear Science Institute Opens in Rehovot Today

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion and Prof. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, will be the speakers at this afternoon's dedication of the Institute of Nuclear Science at the Weismann Institute in Rehovot. Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council, will be in the chair.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and Mrs. Chaim Weizmann will be present. Most members of the Government will also be there as well as the Speaker of the Knesset. The ceremony begins at 4.30.

The overseas scientists continued to gather for the dedication ceremony yesterday with Dr. George Herzberg, F.R.S. of the Canadian National Research Society in Ottawa, and Dr. Boris Pregel, President of the New York Academy of Sciences, arriving late last night. There is now a galaxy of the world's outstanding physicists at Rehovot including among others, Prof. Niels Bohr, who is the first recipient of President Eisenhower's $75,000 award for Nuclear Research; Prof. Felix Bloch of Stanford University in California, who will deliver a paper on a new theory of nuclear symmetry; and Prof. Harold C. Urey of the Chicago Institute of Nuclear Studies, who is the man who first developed heavy water.

Mr. and Mrs. Weisgal gave a buffet supper at their home in Rehovot last night for the visiting overseas scientists, members of the Weizmann Institute and friends. Among those present were Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, Prof. and Mrs. Niels Bohr, Prof. and Mrs. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Prof. Felix Bloch, Prof. and Mrs. Harold Urey and Prof. and Mrs. Suberamanyas Chandrasekhar.

IT'S PROOF!

Why has Shemen's new SHEMENTOL toothpaste become so popular in so short a time?

Because SHEMENTOL possesses all the virtues of Shemen's other famous toothpastes, renowned for 25 years, and furthermore distinguishes itself through its special, fine taste (Mentha Crispa), a flavour preferred by the public in Europe and the U.S.A.

The Ground Breaking Ceremony
for a new
Histadrut Centre in Acre
on the name of HARRY SCHUMER
Honorary Chairman, Detroit Histadrut Campaign
WILL BE HELD TODAY,
TUESDAY, MAY 20 at 4.30 p.m.
Pinai Weizmann-Atzmaut, Acre
All Friends are Cordially Invited.

DRINK Cristal
A PRODUCT OF Tabori LTD. PARDESS HANNA

HOPS
SUGAR
MALT
PASTEURISATION
BOILING
? ? ?

She's wise and womanly. Likes everything that makes for enjoyment in life

... Naturally she smokes NELSON!

TONIGHT
and every night
The popular DANCE-BAND
BLUE-CATS
7AM-SERVICE BOQRASHOV
RAMAT AVIV NIGHTCLUB

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Dr. P. Jacobi, Mr. Yitzhak Levy and Mr. Y. Roll, members of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition management.

Visitors to the Hebrew University yesterday included Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Y. Gluckman, outgoing Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. M. Tsour, the new Director-General, and Mr. Uri Shapira, Assistant Director, Industry Division; the Chief Rabbi of Denmark, Rabbi M. Melchior; M. Jacques Nantet, French journalist and author; Mr and Mrs. Hisaakira Kano, of Japan.

Mrs. Krishna Nehru Hutheesing, sister of the Premier of India, yesterday visited the Histadrut Executive building in Tel Aviv.

A new Medical Clinic was dedicated yesterday in Salama, Ramat Gan, bearing the name of Nathan Karin, communal worker in San Antonio, Texas. The dedication ceremony was held in the clinic with the participation of Mr. Bernard Rubinstein, Chairman San Antonio Histadrut Campaign, and Mrs. Rubinstein, I. Grabie, Director of Mahoz Dan Kupat Holim, and Isaac Hamlin, Director American Histadrut Centre. The clinic has a dozen rooms and serves a population of over four thousand people.

Dr. E. Margoliash, Lecturer in Experimental Pathology at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, has been nominated a Fellow of the Darian Foundation for Medical Research, and will shortly be proceeding to Stockholm for a period of research at the Nobel Institute under Prof. H. Theorell. His work will be concerned with the magnetic properties of irreversibly inhibited catalases.

BIRTH

SINGER — to Mr. and Mrs. Heinz Evi Singer, on April 27, 1958, a daughter, Ilana, sister to Galila, Yael and Noami. 6120 Pourrep Ave., Montreal 26, Canada.

Best Film Awards To USSR, France, Sweden

CANNES, Monday (Reuter). — Russia, France and Sweden took the main honours at the Cannes Film Festival which closed last night, and an international audience of critics approved their triumph.

There was prolonged applause for Russia, as Mr. I. Patchouk, an official of the Soviet Ministry of Culture, received the Golden Palm Leaf for his country's film "When the Storks Pass." (The name of the film was mistakenly reported yesterday as "When the Storms Pass." It is the same as has been shown in Israel under the title "The Cranes are Flying.") M. Marcel Achard, French playwright, who is President of the Festival, kissed the Russian actress, Tatiana Samoilova, on both cheeks. She is the big discovery of this Festival and received a special mention for her dramatic performance in the Russian film. ("C'est si bon" (It's so nice), Tatiana shouted into the microphone.

Sweden also got a big ovation for its double award to Director Ingmar Bergman and four actresses in his film, "On the Brink of Life."

Hollywood, and the film industries of Britain, Italy, Japan and India, have been eclipsed at this year's festival. They have shown worthy films but the festival juries demanded brilliance.

Library Van Donated to WIZO Book Service

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A library van has been presented to the WIZO Book Service by Mrs. Ettel Solomon, Honorary Life President of WIZO's British Federation. This will considerably add to the efficiency of the mobile library service which WIZO has been operating in its women's clubs in border villages.

Announcement of the gift was made last week at a country-wide gathering of WIZO librarians in the outlying settlements, held at WIZO House here today. The WIZO Mobile Book Service has 7,000 volumes and circulates among 35 border settlements.

THE ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
OPERA HOUSE, 1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.
Premieres
FAUST
Sun., May 25, 8 p.m.
Tues., May 27, 8 p.m.
Sat., May 31, 8 p.m.
with the participation of the guest singer
George Vaillant (Bass) as Mephistopheles
Premieres
DON PASQUALE
Thurs., May 29, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., June 1, 8.30 p.m.
with the participation of the guest singer
Marilyn Wahl-Tyler (Soprano) as Norina
Tickets at the Box Office 10-1, 5-6.30. Tel. 29788

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post May 20, 1958

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court Of Civil Appeal

Before Justices Agranat, Berinson and Witkon

1. Ata Ltd. v. The Income Tax Assessing Officer (C.A. 28/57).
2. Hillel Pharmaceutical Centre Ltd. v. The Income Tax Assessing Officer (C.A. 31/57).

Payment Made in Lieu Of Compulsory Loan Deductible from Income Tax

The Supreme Court allowed two consolidated appeals against a decision delivered by the Tel Aviv District Court on January 2, 1957 (in consolidated cases 25, 31/57).

The Ata and the Hillel companies had both elected to make a tax payment (Kefer) in lieu of the compulsory loan leviable on their property. They subsequently claimed that this payment was subject to the same rules applicable to all property tax levied on property used for deriving an income, and that they were therefore entitled to deduct it for income tax purposes.

The assessing officer, while not denying that property taxes, such as the municipal property taxes and arnona, are deductible from income tax, nevertheless rejected their claim on the grounds that the payment was not a tax but a voluntary contribution made by a person on whose property the compulsory tax is leviable in order to be rid for the burden of making another payment (the compulsory loan itself) which is not deductible from income tax as revenue expenditure, or alternatively, that even if the payment is a tax, it is not a property tax within the accepted meaning of the term (i.e. a tax paid out of the income derived by the owner from his possessions), but is a tax paid out of the property itself and hence a capital levy which is not deductible for income tax purposes.

The District Court confirmed this decision and the companies then appealed to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Stanner and Dr. Weiss appeared for the Ata company, Mr. Wersi for the Hillel company, and Dr. Stein, Deputy State Attorney, for the respondent.

Section 20 of the Compulsory Loan Law, 1953, states that "An owner of property liable to a compulsory loan may state in his declaration that he wishes to make a tax payment in lieu of a compulsory loan" (authorized translation); while section 30 provides that the tax payment shall be half the amount of the compulsory loan leviable.

Justice Witkon, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, said that the appellants had admitted that if they had elected to make the compulsory loan instead of an outright tax payment to the amount of half the compulsory loan, then they would not have been entitled to deduct this payment from their incomes as revenue expenditure since it would have created a capital asset (the debt owed to them by the Government). Furthermore, he continued, it is an accepted and well-known fact that any person making a payment in order to rid himself of a capital liability would be making a capital expenditure and not a revenue expenditure (see also 13 T.C. 772 and 16 T.C. 253).

But Justice Witkon held, he did not think that in the present case the tax payment could be regarded as one made in order to be rid of a capital liability (the debt owed to the property owner by the Government) because an examination of the Compulsory Loan Law would reveal that the legislator had not intended making the obligation to pay the compulsory loan a primary one, to be redeemed by the making of the tax payment instead. On the contrary, the legislator had presented the property owner with two alternatives of equal standing: either to make a compulsory loan (which would be returned at some future date); or to make an outright tax payment to the amount of half the compulsory loan.

Irrevocable Decision

This was clear from the fact that once the property owner had made his choice his decision was irrevocable, the authorities not being entitled to demand from a person who had elected to make the tax payment, and then neglected to do so, that he then make the compulsory loan. They could only enforce the payment of the tax. In other words, Justice Witkon held, the tax payment is a tax, pure and simple, despite the aura of election and selection pervading it.

Justice Witkon then turned to the question of whether the tax payment is in the nature of a property tax or a capital levy, in the light of the respondent's arguments. After pointing out that the property owned by the appellants is largely industrial capital and not such property as would normally be held by a property owner *per se*, he then discussed the differences between the two forms of taxation and concluded that the tax payment in lieu of the compulsory loan is a property tax leviable on the income from the property and not a capital levy payable out of the property itself. It was therefore deductible for income tax purposes.

Justice Agranat concurred, and Justice Berinson, after explaining why he was inclined to agree with Dr. Stein that the tax payment is a voluntary payment made in order to be rid of a non-deductible payment, said that he was not, however, prepared to press his opinion to the point of dissenting from his colleagues although his doubts had not been completely dispelled by Justice Witkon's reasoned judgment.

Appeal allowed with IL300 costs for each appellant.

Judgment given on April 29, 1958.

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

Welcome to Anti-Tuberculosis League Clinic, daily 9-12 noon, Jerusalem: Tel. 3336; Tel Aviv: Tel. 32642; Haifa: Tel. 2610.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo** —
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. 8.30-6.

• **Exhibitions**—
The museum is closed at present. A new exhibition will open on May 28. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

1) Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art; 2) Ancient pottery, glass and textiles from various civilizations; 3) Preview of primitive sculpture; 4) Ten Years of Watercolours. Drawings and Graphics in Israel; 5) Greenbe techniques. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 3.30-6.

Exhibition of oil and gouache paintings by Yohanan Simon. Arts and Crafts, Miriam Bat Yosef (Heilerman); Paintings from Italy and Iceland, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7.

Gouaches and Oils by Alka Brown. Silver Jewellery and Hollowware as sold to Georg Jensen, Inc. Fifth Avenue, New York. Rina Gallery, 13 Princess Mary Avenue, entrance Yanai Street.

Paintings by Hannah and Abraham Yakin. Histadrut House, Rehov Straus, 9-7.

Collective exhibition of oils, gouaches, water-colours drawings and sculptures. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Jerusalem (10-1, 3-6).

• **Libraries**—
Bezalel Museum, Sunday to Thursday, 9-1, 3-5.

• **Tours**—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4021, Hadassah Club. Straus Health Centre.

Hebrew University Conducted Tour, daily, every hour on the hour 9-1; 3-5. New University Campus. Every Tuesday leaving Administration Bldg., 11 a.m., a visit to Hebrew University Hadassah Medical School in Ein Karem. Phone (until Monday) 42080 for bookings.

Mizrahi Women of America Conducted Tours, tous every Wednesday at 4 p.m. at our Tourist Club, 60 Rehov Hanbi, Tel 3049.

• **Film Shows** —
Israel films daily 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• **Lectures** —
"Israel and the Jewish People," by Aliut Yigal Alon, followed by debate, Beit Hillel, 8.45.

"Achievements of the First Decade," Michael Gidron, at Artists' Centre in Rehov Bezalel, 7.30 p.m.

"Iceland" by Miriam Bat-Yosef, with colour slides, Jerusalem Artists' House, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Entertainment**—
Italian specialities. Lunch, Dinner. Lilly's Bar-Restaurant, 5 Allenby Rd. First class Italian menu at IL5.

Musical Olympia, Paris-Tel Aviv, Z.O.A. House Garden, 8.30.

Cafe de Paris, Real French Cuisine, Paris atmosphere, moderate prices, 191 Rehov Dizengoff. Tel 29680.

For dinner and pleasant entertainment—Dolphin Bar-Restaurant, 16 Shalom Aleichem, Tel. 23973. Music & Dance. Recommended for Tourists.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Tenth Anniversary Exhibition: "Ten Years of Israel Painting." Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

Painting and sculpture, Kibbutz Meuhad, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-7.

"Wizo on View," Wizo Tourist Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, 9-8.

• **S.O.A. House**: —
Tourist Service (9-9) and daily.

• **Discussion**: —
Authors' Discussion. "Writers As Fighters," Writers' House, 6 Rehov Hakirya, 6.30.

• **Tourist Service**: —
Visit Hadassah Club, 60 Rehov Hayarkon Tel. 23299.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon.

• **Theatre Club**:—
Artistic programme, dances. Theatre Club, 67 Rehov Ben-Yehuda Tel. 29719.

• **Theatres** —
Habimah "Throw Him to the Dogs," 8.30.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service**:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 27 Rehov Yerushalayim. Tel 4876.

TIVON

• **Theatre**: —
Cameri "Legends of Lydda," Yuval Or, 8.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Tajar, 33 Keren Kayemet, 3393.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 29 Allenby, 23235. Nordau, 143 Ben-Yehuda, 23573. Feldman, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 3661. Moscowitz, 25 King George, 63660. Baruch Hatikva Qtr., 67404. JAFFA: Lutia, 72 Jerusalem Blvd. 82795. RAMAT GAN: Orion, 19 Arlosoroff, 71491. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stempfer. REHOVOT: Barak, 135 Teller, 95-1566. BISHON LE-ZION: Malal. HOLON: Tikva. NATANYA: Assuta.
HAIFA: Rashi 36 Bar-Giora, 62266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 62983. Dr. Gal, 34 Hashayarot Hatamon, 3239. Dr. Shore, 44 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411.

Robert MITCHUM Curt JURGENS
The ENEMY BELOW
next week at the Cinema TEL AVIV

ISRAEL'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
WIZO WEEK
May 26: Monday, 6 p.m. at the Canadian Wizo Youth Village "Hadassim" in the new amphitheatre.
HAG HABIKKURIM
FESTIVAL OF THE FIRST FRUITS
Sunset Pageant: colourful presentation of the first fruits with folk dances, and the Rinat Choir.
May 27: Tuesday at 10.30 a.m.
Planting of first saplings in the
WORLD WIZO FOREST
of the J.N.F., near Haruvit, Hevel Lachish.
May 28: Wednesday, 6 p.m. till midnight, at the WIZO Anna Jaffe Vocational School, Nahlat Yitzhak-Givatayim (10 minutes from the heart of Tel Aviv).
ROUND THE WORLD FOLK FAIR
Gala Garden Party: exotic national delicacies from "ROUND THE WORLD." Garden Theatre — Orchestra — Dancing — Raffle
Tickets available at the Wizo Clubs and Government Tourist Offices.

THE LIFESAVER'S QUANDARY

Russia has warned the U.S. against actively assisting the Lebanese Government.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Knesset Faces Difficult Term

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) notes that the reconvening Knesset will no doubt find the international situation far more complicated and difficult than when it recessed seven weeks ago. There will also be a number of home affairs to discuss in addition to the higher education and labour exchange bills listed on the agenda.

Haboker (General Zionists) adds that the people's representatives will not be doing their duty if they neglect some of the urgent new problems that have come up, while Hatzofe (National Religious) places the Sabbath Law, the promulgation of which was a condition of its party's participation in the Coalition, among the top tasks to which the Knesset will have to address itself.

Hatzofe also considers the petition of a number of citizens of Haifa for a ban on the sale of pork, as a result of which a municipal bill has been tabled to that effect, and hopes that the Municipal Council will pass this measure, enabling visitors coming to Israel through Haifa, port to enter our country through a clean Jewish city.

Davar (Histadrut) extols Yehezkel Sahar's part in the development of the police force and welcomes Yosef Nahmias, adding that if the police today is in need of some reform he is the man to carry it out. Haboker, on the other hand, expresses the opinion that the appointment of a new Inspector-General is not likely to bring any changes in the force's methods and organization.

Herut adds that if the citizen is to be convinced that the police is not merely an arm of the ruling party, a sweeping reorganization should place in all top echelons independent men whose qualifications are determined by professional ability and not by party standing.

Ha'aretz (non-party) states that independent-thinking citizens who want proper secondary education for our youth will sympathize with the teachers who hold academic degrees and are struggling for separate standing from non-diploma-holding teachers who lower the standards of the profession. They should think twice about striking on Wednesday, however, for in the end it is our youth who will be the losers if classes are suspended, and the teachers also stand to forge the sympathy of the parents who at present favour their stand.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 25.5 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 & 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 8.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 p.m.
English 1.45 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 11.00 Popular Concert. 12.00 Woman's Corner. 12.15 Lunchtime Music—Soloists, Gene Kelly & Judy Garland. 1.00 Oriental Songs.

4.30 p.m. Opening Ceremony of Nuclear Science Institute. 5.50 Musical Miniatures. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Pre-Classical Music—Concerto in C-minor for Two Harpsichords & Orchestra. 6.50 News from the Asor Exhibition. 7.17 "We Present Tonight." 7.20 Light Music. 7.30 Everyday Hebrew. 7.35 Histadrut Activities. 7.50 This Week at the U.N. 8.10 "Noah's Ark." 8.55 Bible Reading: Ruth, Chap. 2. 9.15 Concert by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra — Conductor H. Freudenthal. "Folklore d'Engadina." (Otmar Nussio); Violin Concerto No. 1 in G-minor (Vivaldi). 10.00 Talk on the Concert. 10.10 Symphony No. 8 in F. op. 93 (Beethoven).

SECOND PROGRAMME
422, 440, 202.7, 41.7 & 25.5 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.00 Contemporary Music — Violin Concerto (Alban Berg). 6.30 Mishna Lesson. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Magrabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News (First Programme). 9.15 Rumanian. 9.30 Hungarian. 9.45 Polish. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
407 & 41.07 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30—7.15 a.m. 1.15—2.15 and 8.30—9.45 p.m. 2.15 Persian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.5 M.): Programme to South Africa: 6.30 News. 6.40 Topical Talk—Michael Comay. 6.50 Asor Celebrations: Wizo Week.

Programme to the U.K.: 11.30 News. 11.40 Topical Talk—Michael Comay. 11.50 Asor Celebrations: Wizo Week. Jerusalem.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 238 & 293 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.15 "The Voice & the Instrument." 7.30 "Bow & Arrow." 8.00 Invitation to Dance. 8.10 "Noah's Ark" (Kol Yisrael). 9.00 News. 9.15 Soldier's Library. 10.00 Dance Music.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.90, 16.84 & 24.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Talk. "Mid-Week Magazine."

C Y P R U S BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme — (434 & 495 M.): 12.30 Midday Melodies. 7.15 Cyril Stapleton & his Orchestra. 10.00 "Music in May." 10.45 The Ray Ellington Quartet.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

af 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: The Lady Takes a Flyer.
EDEN: Last for Life.
TEL OR: (Closed for Renovations)
ORION: Nos Beaux Jours.
ORNA: Bundle of Joy.
RON: Steel.
OR GIL: Hanka.
ZION HALL: Loving You.
EDISON: Adam and Eve.
STUDIO: A Woman's World.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Casino de Paris.
ARMON DAVID: The Iron Petticoat.
CHEN: Funny Face.
DAN: The Living Idol.
EDEN: Night Girls.
ESTHER: The Teahouse of the August Moon.
GAT: Tammy and the Bachelor.
MAXIM: L'Affaire de Poisons.
MIGDALOR: Une Parisienne.
MOGRABI: Three Faces of Evil.
OFRIR: The Mountain.
ORION: Fuhrmann Henschel.
PEER: This Could be the Night.
SHDEROTH: Jeanne Eagels.
TAMAR: Esclaves Pour Rio.
TCHELET: Eine Frau am Scheidewey.
TEL AVIV: April Love.
YARON: Sayonara.
ZAMIR: The Valley of Peace.
ZAFON: Le Notti di Cabiria.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Peyton Place.
ORAH: Die Deutschmeister.
GAL OR: An American in Paris.
MATS: Dangerous Mission.
ORION: An Annapolis Story.
MATS.: Treasure of Golden Condor.
ATZMON: Designing Woman.
MORIAH: The Prince and the Showgirl.
PEER: Interlude.
ARMON: Die Unentschuldigte Stunde.
EN DOR: Artists and Models.
ORLY: Three Men in a Boat.
MAY: Sayonara.

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Sputnik III Has Probes and Guards

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter). —The Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" yesterday devoted two full pages to a description of Sputnik III, which it is said was being closely followed in space by its protective cone and protective shields.

A photograph shows it as cone-shaped with a long aerial protruding in front about a third of the length of the body. There are also two thick tubular aerials about midway along the body with a third probably on the other side.

Nearer the nose are two thin antennae carrying spherical "traps" for ions (electrically charged molecules of gas). More aerials jut from the rounded stern and the surface of the cone has a number of oblong indentations.

The purpose of these indentations is not specifically described but the "Pravda" article says the sides of the satellite contain a series of "blinds" — part of the equipment regulating the temperature inside the body.

Nitrogen Filled

The sputnik is filled with nitrogen and contains a mass of instruments for measuring and recording scientific information, including the impact of micro-meteorites. The information is automatically transmitted at great speed back to measuring stations in the Soviet Union.

According to preliminary observations here, Sputnik III will stay in orbit longer than the first two Soviet satellites.

A TOURIST information office has been opened at the Safad Town Hall, at the entrance to the city, by the Municipality and the Government Tourist Corp. It is open from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. from Sunday to Thursday, and from 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. on Friday.

At the Cinema

"FUNNY Face" (Chen, Tel Aviv) is Audrey Hepburn, appearing in her first big "musical." She dances very neatly, sings with a sort of lugubrious charm but mostly acts as an entrancing clothes prop for a series of stunning outfits.

The story centres round the fashion trade with lively Kay Thompson playing the role of the editor of a women's magazine which dictates what the ladies should wear, and when she says "Think Pink," that is the colour of the year. She is looking for a new type to model the new season's clothes and her photographer (Fred Astaire) finds Hepburn in a bookshop. She is whisked off to Paris and most of the action takes place there.

The film is very pleasant to look at, has some amusing moments and some good tunes (old Gershwin) and Fred Astaire is still nimble on his feet but it is really the girls — Audrey and Kay — who make the picture enjoyable.

Nightclub

"THIS Could be the Night" (Peer, Tel Aviv) features Jean Simmons, Paul Douglas and Anthony Franciosa in a cheap-magazine type of story which is put across with such pace that it makes an entertaining film. Jean is a school-teacher who takes a job in a seedy nightclub to earn some extra money. A good girl is a rarity there and she soon has everyone eating out of her hand, including both owners of the club.

Eventually, as could have been seen from the start, handsome Franciosa wins the lady. Julie Wilson sings very well and Anthony's band adds to the harmony.

E. W.

OPERA TO REOPEN WITH 'FAUST'

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Bizet's "Faust" will open the repertoire of the re-established Israel National Opera next Sunday in the old Kessem Hall on the seashore.

M. Georges Vaillant, the basso from the Paris Grand Opera, will sing Mephistopheles, while Marguerite will be sung by Miss Marilyn Tyler, of the Amsterdam Royal Opera. M. Vaillant arrived yesterday.

Miss Tyler, an American Jewess of Rumanian parentage, will later sing Norina in "Don Pasquale."

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WILL BE OPENED TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 20, AT 5 P.M.
Business friends and acquaintances are cordially invited.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MAY 19, 1958

Pop. Loan 1955/60 (II-50)	995
6% Comp. Loan 56/57	736
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. B	795
7½% Comp. Loan	103
3½% War Loan 54/59	93
5½% Tax-d Dollar B	77
4% Reg Sterling "A"	935
Def. Loan Bonds 3½% f)	995
4½% Def. Bonds f)	97
6½% Def. Bonds g)	1015
6½% Loc. C. Debs. f)	97
6½% Loc. C. Debs. g)	100
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	917
6½% Bonds ('55/58 f)	1035
ditto g)	1105
Keren Hayesod 6½% Deb. 58/63 f)	955
ditto g)	1005
6% Deb. 58/63 f)	945
ditto g)	995
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/63	
Class "A" f)	985
Class "B" g)	1075
Bk. Leumi ord. sh.	1495
Bearer Savings Cert. '50	935
Bk. Leumi Investment Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	92
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	775
"Kardaneh" ord. 'B'	78
7% con. debs. 59/68	758
"Teva" ord. sh.	775
Pal. Cold St. ord sh. reg.	1205
Pass 4% debs. 60/64 reg.	835
Blumr 4% debs. 58/63	91
Nir 5½ pref. sh.	88
Gen Mortg. Bk. ord sh.	77
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	965
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	735
5% debs	77
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	88
Meller ord sh. reg.	1070
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs.	79
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	70
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	113
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	88
Dead Sea Works 5% Deb. reg.	216
Delek ord sh. "C"	798
Mekerot pref. sh.	75
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	76

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with 3½ g) linked with C.o.L.; x) in % of IL1,000.

'Omen' Mizrachi Women's Organization
Head Office: 27 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.
Tel. 2484; 61083.
Shavuot Festival Celebrations
throughout the country for "Omen" Kindergarten children, will be held on Wednesday, May 21, 1958, at 10 a.m. in:
JERUSALEM: At the Yeshurun Synagogue.
TEL AVIV YAFFO AND DISTRICTS: At Gan Ha'atzmaut.
HAIFA: On Friday May 23, 1958 at 9.15 a.m. at the Central Synagogue.
Tourists and friends cordially invited.

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• HAIFA: Tomorrow Wednesday at 9 p.m., "ARMON"
• JERUSALEM: Thursday, May 22, at 9 p.m. "EDISON."

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Haifa: 24 Yehiel St., Tel. 87815.

Today's Postbag

The Weather

FORECAST: Fair.
Weather Synopsis: A trough of low pressure is extending from Iran to Greece and causing fair weather in our region.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	20	15	21	29
Tiberias	33	20	34	18
Haifa Port	24	21	26	17
Natanya	29	14	30	16
Tel Aviv Kiryat	25	18	30	18
Tel Aviv Port	79	18	28	24
Lydda Airport	78	15	27	17
Jerusalem	23	14	29	10
Beersheba	35	16	31	20
Sdom	39	25	36	25
Eilat	38	25	33	22

*A) Humidity at 6 p.m. B) Minimum temp. yesterday. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

The Inbal Israel Folk Dance Troupe following a triumphal tour of the U.S. and Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Teq Lurie from the U.S., where Mr. Lurie attended the Annual Assembly of the International Press Institute at Washington and lectured to Schools of Journalism at Mid-Western Universities (by El Al).

Mr. A. Scala, Head Manager, and Mr. A. Weinowski, Commercial Manager of the Polish "Lot Airlines" for talks on the opening of a permanent air route between Warsaw and Lydda. (by El Al).

Mr. Israel Samura, a local literary critic and publisher, from a three-month tour of Europe. (by El Al).

Mr. Baruch Tal, Director of the Popular Exports Division, from a three-month tour of England, Belgium and France.

Mr. Louis Rokoff, active Bond leader in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Mrs. Rockoff and Mr. Alex Segal, chairman of the Bond Drive in South River, New Jersey, and Mrs. Segal for a tour of development projects.

DEPARTURES

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gordon and Mrs. Mae Laskey of Boston, after a two-week visit as guests of the Israel Bond Drive.

TOURISTS and Israelis can buy diamond jewellery, cameras, Swiss watches, French perfumes, tax free at the DUTY FREE SHOP, Lydda Airport, before boarding plane. (Advt.)

THE HANDLING of Alitalia passengers at Lydda Airport was yesterday transferred to El Al, following an agreement between the two companies.

* * *

TEN PERSONS who were detained at Beersheba over the past few days on suspicion of smuggling cows were released on Sunday on bond of IL4,000 each.

* * *

THE U.S. AMBASSADOR, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, yesterday handed a cheque for IL50,000, from I.M.G. funds, towards a blind girls' weaving workshop that was officially opened at Natanya. The workshop, where 20 blind girls weave dresses, scarves and curtains, is a project of the New York Women's League for Israel, and 60 of its members were present at the ceremony. The new building cost IL60,000 to set up, and it contains 15 weaving machines.

First Fruits Ceremony In J'lem on Thursday

The Festival of the First Fruits will be celebrated this year in Jerusalem on Thursday in the courtyard of the National Institutions Building, it was announced by the Keren Kayemet LeIsrael.

Festivities for kindergarten age children will start at 8 a.m. and will end by 11 a.m. The ceremony for elementary school children will start at 5 p.m. following a procession which will start from the Russian Compound at 4 p.m.

Says Mother Tried To Set Her On Fire

TEL AVIV, Monday. — "I'll finish her! She won't put our family to shame," neighbours heard a 50-year-old woman shouting here yesterday afternoon as she ran after her 15-year-old daughter with a lit match.

Neighbours grabbed the woman and summoned police. The girl, who was soaked in kerosene, tearfully told police that her mother accused her of getting into bad company. The girl said she escaped before her mother could put a match to her. The mother was detained for investigation.

Polio Inoculation Drive Ending; New Set-Up Planned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The present anti-polio inoculation campaign will be the last one in this form, and from next year onwards inoculations will be given in the same manner as other types of immunizations, it was learned from the Ministry of Health yesterday.

It is almost certain that the inoculations will in future be administered and organized by District Health Bureaus. Discussions on the precise form the organization will take are now being held by the Ministry.

A proposal that private doctors also administer Salk vaccine inoculations is unlikely to be accepted, as it might mean that persons without means would be deprived of the precious and limited vaccine.

Parents May Get Letters

It is envisaged that, in future, parents will bring their babies to be inoculated as most do for diphtheria vaccination. Last year and this year a concerted campaign was held in order to introduce the inoculation to the general public. However, to ensure that parents, especially those in outlying places, have their children inoculated, the health bureaus will probably inform them by letter, by using information from birth registrations.

Inoculations might also in future be given for "psychological reasons" to people living in the same place as a person stricken with polio, even though they are considered to be less susceptible to polio than others.

The present series of inoculations ends this month.

The Circus Sets Up Big Top in Haifa

HAIFA, Monday. — The 90 red and white waggons of the Medrano Circus arrived here from the Capital this morning for the big top's last stand in the country. By this evening the tent was up for its last month in Israel on a down-town site, which formerly housed the Industries' Exhibition. The circus left Jerusalem on four special trains which negotiated the hills separately and then joined up at Lydda for the Haifa run. The circus people were full of praise for the Railway's handling of the job.

On their arrival here they engaged 90 unemployed people through the Labour Exchange to help prepare the site and ordered five lorry loads of soft clay earth from the bayside for the ring.

Mr. Robert Huebner, the circus's artistic director, told me that Medrano had already given over 250 performances in the country, attended by nearly 400,000 people, "When we leave, all of us will miss Israel," he said.

The heat had not bothered them, as they were used to performing in much hotter countries than this.

Teachers Urged Not to Strike

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The Ministry of Education, the Histadrut Executive and the Teachers Union today called on the country's secondary school teachers not to participate in a strike called by the Organization of Secondary School Teachers for Wednesday.

The Ministry's statement called on the teachers not to disrupt lessons by striking and thereby punish their students because of internal differences with the Histadrut and the Teachers Union on organisational matters.

The secondary school teachers claim that the Teachers Union does not represent their specific needs and have demanded the establishment of a separate Secondary Teachers Union, rejecting a Histadrut compromise proposal that they be organised as a special faction in the Central Teachers Union. They claim that because of their small numbers, 2,000 as against 14,000 elementary school teachers in the Union, their needs would not receive the necessary attention.

3 Years' Probation For Death Cab Driver

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A 24-year-old cab driver who was found guilty of causing the death of two women and injuries to six others who were riding in his cab, on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, three years ago, was today sentenced to probation for three years on condition that he does not drive during the period.

The sentence was handed down by District Judge, Y. Zundelewicz against Ephraim Tabouni, following a report that a sum of IL3,000 had been raised to purchase a kiosk near the Dan Hotel for the probationer so that he could earn his living at some trade other than driving.

The prosecution strongly objected to the period of probation and demanded that Tabouni be sentenced to two years imprisonment and to the permanent revocation of his driver's licence, especially in light of the fact that over the past six years he had been sentenced 15 times for various traffic and criminal offences. *(Itim)*

RECEPTION FOR U.S.O.M. OFFICIALS

A reception was held yesterday at the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem in honour of Dr. Flournoy A. Coles, outgoing Chief Programme Officer and Head of the Economic Division of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel; and for Mr. Kenneth Mayall, who is taking over the post.

Mr. Coles has been appointed Advisor to the Philippine Government on Economic Problems under the auspices of the U.N.

Colombia's First Minister Accredited

Colombia's first Minister to Israel, Dr. Jose Maria Franco Ortega, yesterday morning presented his credentials to President Ben-Zvi.

Military Academy cadets presented arms and the Defence Forces Band played the Colombian national anthem as Dr. Ortega entered Beit Hanassi.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. P. Rosen, represented the Government at the ceremony.

Dr. Ortega said that his country, like Israel, was founded on the principles of freedom, justice and peace. He expressed the hope that ties between the two countries would be strengthened and that ways would soon be found of establishing trade relations.

In his reply, Mr. Ben-Zvi noted that Colombia had demonstrated its friendliness on many occasions, the most recent of which was the sending of an official delegation to the Tenth Aniversary celebrations, headed by the new Minister.

T.A. Girl Wins Prize In U.N. Poster Contest

Ruhama Berliner, a 16-year-old Tel Aviv High School girl, won second prize in an international U.N. contest for a poster to commemorate the Tenth Anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

The announcement of the award was made in a letter from the U.N. Secretariat to the Israel League for the United Nations in Jerusalem.

Ruhama's poster portrays a gnarled olive tree growing in the desert with the anguished figure of a man hugging its trunk, and the hope of a new and fruitful life seen through the tree's branches. *(Itim)*

Two Men Held For J'lem Church Theft

Two Jerusalem men, both aged 23, were arrested late Sunday night on suspicion of having broken into the Baptist Church and stolen IL2,000 and $50.

Andrei Vilman, a Christian immigrant from Hungary, was detained for 10 days by court order, while his friend, Rudolph Weiser, will be brought before the court today for a detention order.

The theft occurred 10 days ago, some time after Vilman was dismissed from his job at the Church. Police suspected him, but found that he had gone to Haifa following the theft. They left a note on Vilman's door requesting him to appear at the station upon his return. At the end of last week, he appeared at the station denying any connection with the theft. He agreed to take a lie detector test and under questioning confessed only to housebreaking. He was released and detained again late Sunday night when he confessed to the burglary and gave the name of Weiser who was arrested immediately. *(Itim)*

Pawnshop Men Fined for Income Tax Fraud

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The two proprietors of the Tiferet pawnshop, David Reine and Eliezer Rabi, were today fined IL2,500 each by the Relieving President of the District Court, M. Kennet, on charges of keeping false books in order to evade payment of income tax.

The prosecution decided not to bring witnesses on most of the charges against the two after they pleaded guilty to the main charge. *(Itim)*

PRIZES AND merit certificates for Tenth Anniversary decoration of houses, shop-windows and gardens were awarded by the Bat Yam Municipality yesterday to three contractors, 21 home gardeners and 15 shopkeepers.

Inquiry Ordered Into Arab Students' Strike

NAZARETH, Monday. — The Principal of the Nazareth Secondary School and the Inspector of Arab Education in Eastern Galilee have both been instructed to hold an investigation into the five-minute strike of students on May 15 in response to exhortations broadcast by foreign Arab radio stations to protest the date of the establishment of the State of Israel.

So far students have refused to divulge the names of the strike leaders and organisers. It is learned here that opinion in the Municipality is divided as to the advisability of imposing punishment on the strikers, many of whom are attending school under the benefit of scholarships from Jewish organizations and from the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Meanwhile, 26 residents of Nazareth and villagers from Re'ina, Yafa, and Kfar Kanna villages have started reporting daily to the Nazareth Police Station in compliance with an order of the local Magistrates Court following their detention during the May Day Riots in Nazareth.

The trial of another 60 persons from Nazareth who were detained during the riots will commence before a special Military Tribunal in Acre in another eight days. *(Itim)*

(No Press Conference—P.4, Col. 1)

Agreement to Buy Meat From Rhodesia

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An agreement for the purchase of 1,000 tons of meat from Southern Rhodesia under the trade agreement with that country, was signed with a Rhodesian delegation in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry office in Jerusalem yesterday.

The delegation which arrived in Israel last Thursday included Mr. A. L. Bickle, Chairman of the Cold Storage Commission; Mr. L. A. Levy, Commissioner; and Mr. A. E. Cowie, General Manager.

The Modernized Beit Brenner, headquarters of Tel Aviv's Labour Council, which will be officially opened today. (see report below).

New Beit Brenner Opens Today

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The reconstructed and modernized Beit Brenner, headquarters of this town's Labour Council, will be officially opened with a reception tomorrow afternoon.

The four-storey, 100-office building has been brought in line with the most up to date architectural and interior decorating developments, and, according to the Council's Secretary, Mr. Eliezer Schechter, "Beit Brenner is now aesthetic, but not luxurious."

The 22-year-old building, in Rehov Brenner, off Allenby Road has been doubled in size, at a cost of some IL400,000. Mr. Schechter told reporters today.

The new building covers the Building Workers Insurance Fund, which helped finance it, an air-conditioned 450-seat meeting hall that can be used as an air raid shelter, and a plush 160-seat conference hall on the roof. A lift will shortly be installed.

Recalling the history of Beit Brenner, Mr. Schechter said that when it opened in 1935, the Histadrut had 32,000 members in Tel Aviv. Today the number is 185,000, of whom 55,000 are youths. The Labour Council has 180 administrative employees. The offices receive an average of 5,000 persons a day.

The new wing was designed by Leitersdorf and Beinitzman. The interior decorating was by Mrs. Dora Gad and the late Ezekiel Gad. The building took 18 months to complete.

Anti-Pool Riot Fizzles Out

Natorei Karta yesterday staged a comparatively small demonstration against mixed bathing in the German Colony swimming pool.

About 500 persons gathered in Meah Shearim to hear harangues against the evils of mixed bathing. All 500 left to demonstrate, but as they proceeded up Rehov Meah Shearim towards a line of policemen stationed near Rehov Straus, the crowd melted away rapidly. About 30-40 persons, mostly youngsters, reached the police line, with most of the older demonstrators taking up positions on strategic balconies and roofs.

Mr. David Wilk, head of the Jerusalem City District, gave the crowd 10 minutes to disperse. When the time was up, the policemen, led by A.S.P. Eliezer Shiloni, who was informed earlier in the day that he had won IL15,000, (see story column 9) shoved the demonstrators back.

The demonstrators on the roofs shouted "Nazis" and threw stones, injuring several policemen, including First Inspector Yitzhak Ebel, who was hit above the eye.

Two youngsters were detained.

Present at the demonstration was Rabbi Moshe Porush, a Jerusalem Councillor representing Agudat Yisrael, who said he was appearing only as an "observer, to study demonstration methods."

Agudat Yisrael yesterday proceeded with plans for their own demonstration on May 26.

Safad Coalition Splits Over Pool

SAFAD, Monday. — The Municipal Histadrut-Religious coalition here was broken up last night. It was outvoted when the General Zionist and Herut Opposition supported a proposal by the Religious faction to forbid the Sabbath opening of the new municipal swimming pool. The proposal received six votes against the five votes mustered by the Histadrut faction, which proposed mixed bathing every day, including Saturday and holidays. Mayor A. Hacohen, who presented the Histadrut proposal, also suggested that one day a week might be reserved for separate bathing and that the pool be closed during the high holidays.

The IL100,000 pool was built by the municipality and is to be opened at the end of the month. Last night's unprecedentedly stormy meeting lasted for five hours and was attended by many residents, including a large number of youths. After the voting, the Mayor announced that he considered the coalition disbanded because the Right wing councillors had voted against their own interest, although they had promised to vote for the pool.

KNESSET QUESTION ON AMRAM BLAU CASE

There is nothing wrong in a police officer's applying to a second magistrate for a detention order after one magistrate has rejected the request, Police Minister Bechor Shitrit told the Knesset yesterday.

He was replying to a question by Rabbi Kalman Kahana (Poalei Agudat) who referred to the fact that Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Bazak had ruled that there were no grounds for detaining Amram Blau and two other persons suspected of demonstrating against the Jerusalem swimming pool.

Nevertheless, the three were held for several hours and the next day they were brought before another magistrate who ordered a 15-day detention order.

Mr. Shitrit said that the police had informed the second Magistrate, Mr. E. Noam, of Magistrate Bazak's decision and that he had, nevertheless, decided to the contrary. The police action was neither illegal nor contempt of court, the Minister said.

Deep Freezing Plant Opened in Haifa

HAIFA, Monday. — A deep freezing installation, with a minimum temperature of minus 45 degrees Centigrade, has been opened by the Tamilag company in the Kiryat Yam suburb. It has a capacity of three tons at a time and can deep freeze 12 tons of meat a day. After the meat has been deep frozen for three hours it can be kept for two years at the normal cold storage temperature of minus 18 degrees without spoiling. It can also be kept in an ordinary domestic refrigerator for several months without losing its taste. Deep frozen eggs will keep for up to three years and vegetables for a year.

The owners of the plant, three partners who have an ice-making plant, told the Press that they had invested nearly IL500,000 in the new enterprise which also includes a cold storage plant with a 2,000-ton capacity.

Arrau, Solti With IPO Tonight

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Claudio Arrau is to play Brahms' Second Piano Concerto with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra when the 12th subscription concert series opens here tomorrow night.

The programme, to be conducted by Georg Solti, will include works by Weber and Mendelssohn.

Mr. Arrau, who now makes his third appearance in Israel with the I.P.O., has come here from the Prague Music Festival. He is to spend nearly four weeks in Israel and will appear under the baton of Izler Solomon in Haifa and Jerusalem. He will also give two recitals of Beethoven works on June 1 and 7 in this town.

The Jerusalem concert will be held on June 11 at Binyanei Ha'ooma.

Nitzanim sHeroes Remembered At Outpost Ceremony

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NITZANIM, Monday. — The memory of the fallen heroes of Nitzanim was honoured here today as a crowd of 2,000 gathered for a memorial ceremony.

This outpost kibbutz with 100 defenders was besieged by an Egyptian armoured brigade 10 years ago. The 60 survivors of the attack, who were taken captive by the Egyptian forces, subsequently returned to a site close by that of the original village. There, together with a Youth Aliya village, they set up the now flourishing community in 1949.

During the ceremony, Mr. Moshe Kol, the chairman of the Progressive Party and director of Youth Aliya, issued a call to the youth of the country not only to be willing to die for Israel, but to be ready to live and build the homeland. Ahuf Misnne Herzog, Commander of the Southern Command, said Israel can only honour the fallen heroes by ensuring that such events will not recur.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, was among the guests. The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, sent a telegram in which he stated that Israel identifies itself with the spirit of Nitzanim.

Lady Violet Suggests Renewing Guarantee

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — "The resurrection of the Tripartite Guarantee of Israel's borders by all its signatories or possibly by Great Britain and the U.S. alone would certainly help to stabilise the Middle East situation." Lady Violet Bonham Carter, a Liberal Party leader in Great Britain, told *The Jerusalem Post* today.

Lady Violet has been here for the dedication of the Blanche Dugdale Forest last week and is leaving for home tomorrow.

The outer calm of Israelis, in the midst of this troubled region, impressed Lady Violet greatly as did the care given children which she found "very imaginative." There was something to learn from Israel in this respect, she added.

In taking leave of Israel, Lady Violet declared that British and Israelis believed in common values and therefore it was only natural they must feel a strong mutual attachment. The Liberal Party, she stressed, has always proclaimed its unreserved support for Israel and its association with the traditional British friendship with the Arabs.

KNESSET

(Continued from Page One)

mittee, ridiculed the advisory nature of the Council. What are the actual tasks of the Council?, she asked, noting that the bill said nothing about maintaining suitable standards of higher education. If the bill had a broader purpose than to grant recognition to two institutions (Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics and Bar-Ilan University) general principles should be set forth.

Objective criteria for recognition were also urged by Mrs. Emma Talmi (Mapam), who said that these would serve as a compass to guide institutions striving for recognition. She also regretted that the bill was silent on the development of higher education.

Mr. Gershom Schocken (Progressive) suggested that a special ad hoc committee of experts be appointed to work out the criteria for recognition. It was illogical to give the Council the right to fix criteria and then to require government approval of its decisions, he said, urging broader powers for the Council.

Mr. Izhar Smilansky and Mr. Israel Guri (Mapai) said that the Knesset should not try to be too specific about the functions of the Council. The Council must attempt to be the bridge between the Government and academic institutions, Mr. Smilansky said. He also urged free higher education for members of agricultural settlements.

Mrs. Esther Raziel-Naor (Herut) charged the Government with hindering the development of the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics for the past six years.

Both Dr. M. Nurock (National Religious) and Mr. M. Erem (Ahdut Ha'avoda) spoke against discrimination against new institutions.

The debate was concluded last night, but the Minister's reply was not given.

"Mr. Haifa" Chosen

HAIFA, Monday. — Mordechai Amon, a muscle bound, tough and healthy-looking man was chosen "Mr. Haifa, 1958," just before midnight last night. His runners-up were Alex Grober and Aharon Schachter. There were 18 competitors for the title, all of them trainees of the Shimshon Physical Culture Institute here, and all under 29 years old.

One of their colleagues, Eliyahu Amrani, who is paralysed in one leg, but has a magnificent torso and is an active trainee, received a special appreciation cup.

The judges included Mr. Yosef Hassidov, the well-known local vegetarianism specialist, and members of the sport and muscle world.

A NEW tourist restaurant was recently opened by the Dead Sea Development Company at Sdom.

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Sold Lottery Ticket, Lost IL15,000 Prize

When the news was received yesterday morning at Jerusalem Police Headquarters, one senior officer almost danced with joy; another almost tore his hair out in chagrin.

The first, A.S.P. Eliezer Shiloni, was informed that he had won IL15,000 in the Security Loan lottery; the second, A.S.P. Fred Blieman, learned that he had lost IL15,000.

Mr. Shiloni, who was recently promoted deputy head of the Jerusalem City District, and Mr. Blieman, who was promoted at the same time to head the Traffic Division, shared a IL100 bond. The bond number drew IL30,000.

Mr. Shiloni had held on to his half. Mr. Blieman had sold his half exactly one week ago to Police Sergeant Ben-Hamo for IL45. The sergeant in turn sold it to the Discount Bank for IL47 and bought four smaller bonds. The Bank won the IL15,000.

Both officers put in a routine day's work yesterday.

TWO MEN who have used dynamite for fishing off the coast of Nitzanim, Chaim Bruba, aged 26, and David Israel, aged 24, were arrested yesterday morning by Ashkelon police.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sol Rozman

of New York

WISH TO EXPRESS THEIR GRATITUDE TO ISRAEL AND ITS PEOPLE FOR MAKING THEIR STAY SO OVERWHELMINGLY SUCCESSFUL.

We deeply mourn the death of
Dr. Wilhelm Schocken
in his 85th year, after a long life full of struggle and achievement in the realm of art.

Klaus Schocken, Huntsville, Alabama.
Thomas Daniel and Nelly Schocken, St. Louis.
Wolfgang Alexander and Elli Schocken, Tel Aviv.
Rachel and Ayala Schocken, grandchildren.
Friede Schocken, New York.
Gertrud Kuttner and Family, St. Louis.

Kindly abstain from condolence visits.

The Weizmann Institute of Science
Symposium on The Exact Sciences
Programme of lectures:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21
9 a.m. PROF. NIELS BOHR (Copenhagen): "Causality and Complementarity in Atomic Physics"
11 a.m. PROF. H. C. UREY (Chicago): "Some Problems Relative to the Abundance of the Elements"
2.30 p.m. PROF. G. HERZBERG (Ottawa): "Lamb Shifts in Hydrogen and Helium"
4.30 p.m. PROF. J. E. MAYER (Chicago): "The Statistical Mechanics of Rate Processes"
8.30 p.m. PROF. J. R. OPPENHEIMER (Princeton, N.J.): "The Physics of Particles"

THURSDAY, MAY 22
9 a.m. PROF. V. WEISSKOPF (Cambridge, Mass.): "The Properties of Nuclear Matter"
11 a.m. PROF. S. CHANDRASEKHAR (Chicago): "Cosmic Magnetic Fields"
2.30 p.m. PROF. L. NEEL (Grenoble, France): "Une Nouvelle Catégorie de Ferrimagnetiques"
4.30 p.m. PROF. F. BLOCH (Stanford, Cal.): "Survivew on Nuclear Resonance"

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1 Sivan, 5715, 30 Shavul, 1977

THE brilliant team of young men at the Weizmann Institute of Science are a bright galaxy who have brought the name of Israel to the forefront in nuclear physics. Indeed, it was the Institute's reputation which led, as the writer of one of the articles on this page points out today, to the holding of the international congress of nuclear scientists at Rehovot last year. With the opening of the Institute of Nuclear Science at the Weizmann Institute today in the presence of an array of the greatest nuclear physicists of our time, an accolade is given by the leaders of modern science to what the Weizmann Institute has achieved — which, it may now be predicted, will develop in new fields of progress.

NUCLEAR INSTITUTE

This magnificent home of nuclear research is the fulfilment of the dreams of many — not least of the late President Weizmann — and it is also the embodiment of the personal vision and planning and executive ability of one man. Meyer W. Weisgal, the Chairman of the Executive Council of the Institute, has been the driving force behind the achievement of this new centre of research, but even his vision and drive would not have been so richly brought to fruition were it not for the generosity of such outstanding men as Mr. Charles Gutwirth and Mr. Isidore Lipshutz, of New York, and the groups of Swiss and Canadian Friends of the Institute. Substantial contributions were also made by the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency, the latter two bodies being, of course, responsible for the entire budget of Yad Chaim Weizmann, which, together with the Weizmann Institute sponsored the building.

Nuclear scientists today are surrounded with the dazzling halo of the power and possibilities—tremendous for good or for evil—of nuclear energy. But the work that will be done at the Institute of Nuclear Science will be that of pure research. Later the results of the research may help in the solution of some of the problems of harnessing nuclear energy to the vital power needs of Israel. The research carried out by the pure scientists is done for its own sake, and no one knows where it will lead. In the distant, old-fashioned days of common or garden electricity when pure research was done on electro-magnetism, it took many decades before the results were applied to improvements and modifications in transformers. Similarly no one can tell what may come of what the men at the Nuclear Institute will do. We must be proud of and content with the fact that Israel now has a centre for such investigations worthy of the proven ability of the scientists who man it and which gives them the optimum conditions this country can afford to go on with their labours.

And one must not overlook also the work being carried out at the Technion in Haifa—where important research is in progress in the field of cosmic rays—and at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. It is the pupils of Prof. Racah, of the University, who are blazing new trails at the Weizmann Institute.

Moreover when the time comes that our atomic energy reactors will be in operation, the existence of the Nuclear Science Institute at Rehovot will be of incalculable value in facilitating still further development and dissipating the patches of darkness along the way.

PRESS CONFERENCE THAT WASN'T

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Communist Party scheduled an emergency press conference yesterday in Jerusalem "to give details of the detentions in Nazareth."

Two representatives, an Arab and a Jew, were to travel from Tel Aviv to the Capital to meet the Press. They never arrived, and no explanation was offered. One of their spokesmen in Jerusalem said later he also could not explain it.

Nuclear Research Centre to Be Dedicated Today at Weizmann Institute

A Notable Advance

By MEYER W. WEISGAL
Chairman of the Executive Council, Weizmann Institute of Science

THE dedication of the new centre of nuclear research within the compass of the Weizmann Institute at Rehovot is marked by unusual significance.

There is notable promise in the presence at today's ceremony of the foremost architects of the Atomic Age.

There is notable promise in the expanding role which Israel is playing in scientific development, for its own sake and for the benefit of the world at large.

And there is occasion for pride in the further step forward which the Weizmann Institute is taking in the sphere of nuclear research.

Nuclear science is still young. Yet Israel's interest and participation therein dates back even before 1953, when Professor Niels Bohr laid the foundation stone for the edifice being dedicated today.

Chaim Weizmann concerned himself, both as scientist and architect of a nation, with the problem of compensating for natural shortages by the results of advanced scientific research. Hence, it is not surprising that, within a year of the establishment of the State of Israel, the basis for a nuclear programme made its appearance. This was the opening of the Isotopes Department at the Weizmann Institute in 1949. And when, some time later, a group of young physicists looked for a place in which to continue their work, it was quite natural that they came to the Institute.

A free democracy, if it is to prosper and survive, must be served and protected by science. At the same time we must keep in mind that science belongs to the world at large, and the barriers of nationality fall before it. It was in this spirit that Dr. Weizmann envisaged the destiny of the Weizmann Institute, and it is this principle which continues to guide us today as we take our place in the company of nations engaged in atomic research for peaceful purposes.

Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer (centre) being welcomed at Lydda this week by Professors Amos de Shalit (right) and Yigal Talmi, both of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute of Nuclear Science.

The new Institute of Nuclear Science at Rehovot.

Where Nuclear Study Will Lead

By RITCHIE CALDER

WHILE we were admiring, as everyone must, the functional elegance of the new Institute of Nuclear Science, at Rehovot, a V.I.S. (Very Important Scientist) hesitated and then blurted out.

"How far is this from the nearest hostile bomber-base?"

"Six minutes," said a Weizmann physicist casually and added with pride, "But we are 2000 miles from any physics laboratory that can compare with this one."

And, then, as though to impress us with the unimportance of time and distance he went on to explain how they were measuring the life-time of particles which survive only a ten thousand millionth of a second and studying cosmic rays which travel hundreds of millions of miles from Outer Space.

Perhaps Israelis do not fully appreciate the compliment which visitors pay them in such "tactless questions" and when they marvel that an embattled country can build so substantially and confidently for posterity. Every building, like the new Institute, is a profession of faith. It might seem like bravado except that no one seems to be the least self-conscious about being hostages to history.

The new Institute is a "magnificent obsession." What it stands for — Israel's faith in the future — is as important as what it is — one of the most beautifully designed and, without exception, the most up-to-date physics building in the world.

Scientific Godfathers

Its scientific god-fathers, Niels Bohr, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Harold Urey, V. Weisskopf, Felix Bloch, S. Chadrasekhar, L. Neel, G. Herzberg, J.E. Mayer and Sir Christopher Ingold, who are taking part in the inaugural proceedings, will appreciate the amenities, which embody all the best features of laboratory-design in the advanced countries. They cannot fail to be impressed by the architecture and by the setting — in the dip of the hills, among the orange groves and against the backcloth of the storied mountains of Judea.

They will also recognize its limitations — not of scientific intentions but of equipment-finance. A "three million volt atom-smasher" sounds impressive but is a modest (though useful) affair compared with the cosmotrons, betatrons, synchotrons and the other gargantuan members of the "-Tron" family. These rate hundreds of millions and, in some cases, thousands of millions of volts. Indeed today "millions of volts" are so common-place that they are expressed in "megavolts" (mega, meaning million) and costed in "megabucks" (millions of dollars).

But none of those eminent scientists will evaluate the Institute either by its design or equipment. Both are very important but less so than the brain-power which they serve. And, like the 200 physicists, from all over the world, who attended the Rehovot Conference on Nuclear Structure last September, this week's visitors are here in tacit tribute to the remarkable group of young Israel scientists (with one exception, students of the Hebrew University) who already have international reputations.

The average age (including Professor Amos de Shalit, the head of the department) is 32 and the history of physics shows that this is the flint-and-tinder age when new discoveries are "sparked."

The question not only in Israel but elsewhere, is whether the new Institute means Israel's break-through to Atomic Energy. The answer is "No" but it is a relative "No."

The energy which this country, without adequate natural resources of power, so badly needs must come from types of fission-reactors in which the Atomic Powers have invested thousands of millions of dollars in research and development. They exist and can be bought. Beyond those types of reactors lies "fusion." This means the harnessing of the hydrogen-into-helium energy which the sun has been generating for thousands of millions of years and which was reproduced on earth, first, as the cataclysmic force of the H-bomb, measured as the equivalent of millions of tons of T.N.T. and with a thousand times more energy released than in the atom-splitting process (fission). Now the British "Zeta" installation has shown that it will be feasible to "tame the H-bomb," reproduce the sun on earth and have power unlimited. That, in industrial terms, is still in the future.

Basis of Training

But supporting this present and future "atom-technology" you need nuclear science—as the basis of training for those who will handle Israel's atom-programme and, perhaps produce novel methods in the future. That means pure research, of the kind being practised at the Institute, into the structure of the nucleus of the atom.

Because it is a formidable truth that the safebreakers "got at" the nucleus before the locksmiths knew how it worked. That is to say, the first atomic-bomb (presided over by Professor Oppenheimer) cracked the vault of Nature's secrets and released the energy but then, as now, the scientists did not know the combination of the lock. That is what is meant by "nuclear structure" in the investigation of which the young Israel scientists have already distinguished themselves and in which they rank in world-science.

When I meet them in the Institute of Nuclear Science, I get that same feeling as I used to have—away back in the Dawn of the Atomic Age — when I used to meet Lord Rutherford's "Boys" in the "Nursery of the Atom," the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge. I cannot cast their horoscope and predict what the next 25 years will produce from their work but I can safely wager that some of them at least, will be guest-stars like their famous elders, who grace today's occasion.

Taking Poetry Out of the Rainbow

By a Special Correspondent

IN their moments of relaxation, scientists refer to their massive, yet delicate instruments as "hardware." By that token, the vacuum spectrometer-refractometer housed in an underground laboratory at the new Institute for Nuclear Science is an impressive piece of ironmongery.

Its dominant feature is a cylindrical chamber 12 metres long and 60 centimetres in diameter. If one were inquisitive one would discover that it is a section of pipe originally intended for the Jerusalem water pipeline.

The purpose of the instrument is the study of light. Nature's spectroscope is the rainbow, where the raindrops act as prisms and break the white light of the sun into different wavelengths which manifest themselves as varying colours from red to violet. Newton "took the poetry out of the rainbow" and described it as a spectrum of visible colours. Beyond the violet at one end of the spectrum are the invisible ultra-violet rays and beyond the red at the other are the infra-red rays.

Scientists study the spectrum — both the invisible and visible parts — and obtain from it far-reaching information about the structure of matter. In Rehovot one of the methods of spectroscopy — as the science is called — has been studied with particular attention to its application in the infra-red region.

Bending Light Rays

The large new instrument is the tangible outcome of this work and its specific purpose is to measure something rather unusual — the refractive index (ability to bend light rays) of gases in the infra-red. This measurement is accomplished by leading gaseous samples into a prism-shaped cell fitted with windows that allow light to enter and emerge, and the tiny refractions caused by the gas are measured. If relatively simple gases are studied in this way, much information can be collected about the nature of the forces which bind the individual atoms together to form the molecules of the gases under examination. This research supplements more conventional work in which the so-called "absorption spectra" are recorded and measured.

The Rehovot instrument has been housed in its specially built sub-basement because of the delicacy of the measurements, and the pillars that support it reach down about 12 metres below ground level. The instrument is enclosed in a steel casing so that the air can be pumped out of it. It is necessary to remove the air, as infra-red light does not travel well through long path lengths of normal air.

As a further precaution against mechanical and thermal interference, the instrument can be completely isolated in its room — which contains no windows or other openings — and operated by remote control from a station in the adjoining laboratory. The results of the measurements are presented in the form of a pen record in a chart on the control panel, showing refractive index plotted against wavelength.

Brilliant Building Tooled for Scientific Thought

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

FRONTED by a pond and a green lane, the placidly greyish-white ILAm. Nuclear Science Institute that will be dedicated in Rehovot today is the scene of an esoteric hunt after the elusive ghost of radiation.

It took the architect, Mr. Nahum Zalkind a year to design the Institute and it took two years to build it. Each of the sciences to which the building's 71 laboratories and 61 study-rooms cater — Nuclear Physics, Isotope Research, Nuclear Induction, Infra-red Spectrometry — had special demands to make on the architects. Each of the scientists who was to occupy the Institute had long interviews with him to explain just exactly what he wanted in his domain. Mr. Zalkind, a veteran Tel Avivian with a Russian background and German training, says that this was the most enjoyable part of the planning; "I love them, those young men of atomic research!" It was as if he was erecting a temple where priests could worship their gods.

Soothing Colours

The general outline of the building is brilliant in its simplicity, its finish gratifying in a soothing colour scheme in which pale green and violet grey predominate so that nothing should distract the young scientists from their work. The blackboards, a permanent fixture of every hall and laboratory including the library lobby, are green. The floors are covered with greenish plastic tile, except in the corridors, where they are made of extra radiation-resistant brick, and the library, where the grey cork underfoot absorbs sound along with the plates on the roof.

The surroundings in which the scientist works must be pleasant, unobtrusive, and not so luxurious as to dull his mind. Thus, when it came to chairs, the scientists asked the architects to design a "seating device" in which one could spend several hours a day yet be in no danger of falling asleep. The result was a heavy armchair, with a plastic-covered back, that fits into the knee-hole of the standard desk so that its occupant can place his elbows on the table-top and feel himself virtually locked out of the outside world, alone with his ideas on a sheet of paper before him. The desks can be fitted with drawers or shelving or remain without them, as their user prefers. They are all covered with extra-hard, acid-resistant Belgian cement so that they can be put to any use.

Two Stories Underground

Two of the building's four stories are underground, air conditioning and neon lights throughout the building making it difficult to tell whether you are in the upper or the lower stories. In addition, a long, wide corridor 7.5 metres below ground level houses innumerable cables and piping from a powerhouse and steam and gas generating units located in a separate building so as not to affect the sensitive equipment of the research laboratories. The Van de Graaf atom smasher has a building to itself, connected with the rest of the Institute by another underground corridor. A special board that looks like a telephone exchange can provide electricity of any desired voltage from one to 220 volts on a special wire to any laboratory.

Making the building radiation-proof was the underlying concern in its construction. It is as if the wings of the building were parts of a modern submarine, each of whose parts might be sealed off in case of emergency. Each has its safety exits, its air-conditioning controls and other facilities. Hot showers at the end of the day's work are obligatory for every worker at the Institute, and some of the laboratories have showers at the door. Any worker who feels that something may have gone wrong with a radioactive material need only dash for the exit and pull the handle of the shower to save himself. The cleaners must change their clothes each time they leave the premises. The Geiger counter is part of everybody's life. A doctor in a little room in a wood-panelled corridor is the Atomic Conscience of the members of the staff.

A building of such dimensions and intricacy is not the work of one man, says Mr. Zalkind, who regarded putting it up as almost a mission. The other architects on the team were A. Sharon and B. Idelson. The assistant architect was the Dutch-born M. Hertz, and Mr. E. Gottesman was responsible for the engineering calculations. Other collaborators include Dr. Steinbach of the contracting firm which made the installations; the electrician, Mr. M. Shapira; and the gardeners, Messrs. L. Yahalom and Mr. D. Zur.

THE HEART OF the MATTER

By H.J. LIPKIN

THE Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute of Science investigates the internal structure of atomic nuclei and the properties of the elementary particles produced in collisions between nuclei moving at high speeds. Research in these fields is going on in laboratories all over the world. Many of them are much bigger and better equipped and we are often asked whether we can do anything significant under local conditions without spending enormous sums.

Nuclear physicists trying to investigate what is going on inside a nucleus are a bit like the blind men in the story trying to investigate what an elephant is. Nobody can see inside a nucleus; we can only shoot other particles at nuclei, observe and measure what comes out, and try to draw conclusions from these observations. The kind of conclusions we reach depend very much upon which particular nucleus we look at, what kind of particles we shoot at it, how fast we shoot them, and how we examine what comes out.

Thus the physicists who discovered nuclear fission by shooting slow neutrons at heavy nuclei could explain all their experiments by saying "The nucleus is just like a liquid drop," while physicists doing other experiments could say with equal justification that the nucleus is just a box full of gas, a miniature planetary system, or a cloudy crystal ball. But the nucleus (like the elephant) is really something much more complicated than any of these simple models each of which can explain only a limited number of observations. To really understand the nucleus, and the elementary particles, it is necessary to make many more experimental observations and to find a theoretical model which will fit a consistent description of all the experimental results.

How can we decide which experiments to carry out? There are hundreds of different nuclei which can be studied, many different kinds of particles to shoot at them, wide ranges of speeds for these particles, and many different kinds of measurements which can be made on the emitted radiation.

Millions of Experiments

Thus millions of different experiments could be performed, and it is out of the question for anyone or any group to think of doing them all, as each requires a different kind of equipment and many days of work. Yet each experiment will give a bit of information which will add somewhat to our understanding of the nucleus. The result is that there are centres all over the world each engaged in experiments related to but somewhat different from the others, and sharing with one another their results in order to increase our understanding of the nucleus by a combined international effort.

Theoretical physicists, looking at the experimental results coming in from all over, try to analyze and understand them. In this process they develop tentative theories and are able to suggest new experiments to test whether their theories are correct or not, and how they might be changed. Experimental physicists make use of the directions indicated by theory in planning their experiments. Thus there is a constant interplay of theory and experiment, each serving as a guide for the other. Theory without experiment tends to become detached from reality; experiment without theoretical guidance tends to become more groping in the dark.

How does the Weizmann Institute plan its research in this field? The theoretician needs only pencil and paper and a good library for research, and if he should need a computing machine, the "Weizac" electronic computer at the Weizmann Institute ranks among the best in the world. The experimentalist, however, needs equipment, and in particular, he needs the machines to shoot particles at nuclei. These are big and expensive, and bigger and more expensive machines are being built every day. However, this is not such a serious drawback as it first seems. We can make use of machines belonging to other institutions. There is a whole class of nuclei called "radioactive isotopes" which emit radiation for a long time after they are bombarded in the machine. We order such isotopes from abroad and measure their radiation here.

"Photographic" Recording

There are also experiments in which radiations from nuclei are recorded on photographic plates, which are analyzed later on. We can have plates exposed at the big machines abroad or in balloon flights to high altitudes where cosmic ray intensity is greatest.

And now, at last, we have our own "atom smashing" machine so that we can bombard nuclei in Renovot. True, our machine is only a three-million-volt Van de Graaf accelerator whereas elsewhere there are machines accelerating particles to billions of volts. But there are still many experiments to be performed at low energies which will reveal important information about the nucleus.

An important part of nuclear research these days is the contact between the groups all over the world. In order to keep in touch with the very latest developments, physicists often travel from one laboratory to another and there are regular international congresses to which physicists come from all over the world.

The fact that last September's International Conference on Nuclear Structure was held at the Weizmann Institute is an indication of the international recognition attained by the Weizmann Institute group. It means that its work is on a level comparable to that of the other institutions which are trying, each in its own way, to contribute something to the world's understanding of the nucleus.

Dr. Yehuda Wolfson at the deflection magnet of the Van de Graaf proton accelerator in the Davidson Tower at the Institute of Nuclear Science.

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